NOT LIKELY TO BE MARKED BY RADICAL MEASURES.

The Shadow of Corean Independence to Be Preserved-Japan Will Grasp the Substance, Though-Arguments in Favor of a Polley of Moderation.

Tokto, July 8.- The Japanese Minister to Corea, Mr. Hayashi, left Tokio for his post on the evening of July 6 after a fortnight's visit in Japan. It is morally certain that the policy of the Japanese Government with regard to Corea is now determined,

at least in its broad outlines. Next to the ultimate result of the great conflict now being waged between Japan and Russia, and the terms of the peace that may end that conflict, no more vital question presents itself than that of the attitude of Japan toward Corea and the steps that Japan will take to give definite and tangible form to her relations with Corea growing out of the convention of

The lines of Japan's policy toward Corea have not formally been made public, save as has been indicated in the convention referred to, and yet it may be taken for granted that at least an informal statement of the Government's conclusions is contained in an editorial that recently appeared in the colums of the Government organ, the Nichi Nichi Shimbun, which, for that reason, is of more than ordinary interest. The policy of Japan thus reflected is striking only in its simplicity.

'Our people," says the editorial, "have been wondering day and night since our soldiers drove the Russian forces out of Corea what was to be do ie there: the Coreans, on the other hand, have been suspiclously watching every movement of the Japanese people with the same thought in mind, while interested third parties have been observing the relations between the two countries with the keenest interest.

"Yet the essential points of our business there are neither strange nor novel. They are nothing more than to arrange and perfect on behalf of Corea the means of communication throughout the Empire. to promote the development of her agricultural, commercial and industrial undertakings and to safeguard the integrity of

"The policy of our Government and the principles upon which our people should proceed are therefore clear; and it is unfled in grasping rights or profit by the exercise of undue influence or force.

The editorial proceeds to point out the principles that underlie this policy. It says that the teaching of history has been that the stronger Power which has sought to grasp immoderate and immediate gains from a weaker State has done so to its own ultimate loss. And it compares the patient. slow going, constructive policy of England in India with the more radical measures attempted in the East by Holland and France, very much to the advantage of

It may be confidently affirmed, therefore, that the attitude of Japan in Corea will not be marked by any novel or radical measures. Not only is the wisdom of such a course taught by the history of other naexperience on this very same ground, failures in the past. Ten years ago she essayed the same task under very similar circumstances and put some of her ablest men to the work. It will be remembered that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs. Baron Komura, was for a time in Seoul, as was also the astute Elder Statesman. Count Inouve.

The successive steps of her progress will be marked by concessions and privileges relating to fisheries, railways, mines and other productive undertakings. While the fundamental necessity of the protection of life and property will be firmly insisted upon, there will be no undue interference in judicial and administrative processes. The thin shadow of Corean independence will be preserved and the proper feelings of her people respected in so far as the substance of Japan's preeminence in Corea is not threatened.

There is another advantage in a policy of extreme moderation and comparative inactivity on the part of Japan in Corea at present. That is that many of the most perplexing problems will solve themselves in the course of time if left alone.

This is particularly true of the political agitation and the anti-Japanese feeling that is so much in evidence in Seoul to-day The root of these things lies in the Corean character and in the fact that the ultimate issue of the struggle between Japan and Russia is still in doubt.

The Japanese statesmen are shrewd enough to see that when once the final decisive blow has been given which shall establish Japan's supremacy in the Far East, all the disordered elements of Corean political and court circles will fall into place and crystallize into orderly form with Japanese influence and Japanese favor as their centre and core. The fact that the real Corean problem is being worked out upon the Liaotung Peninsul. and the hills and plains of Manchuria explains why Japanese statesmen can afford to wait and be indifferent to the transient aspects of the problem in Corea it-

But will not Japan be compelled to occupy Corea in force and quarter large numbers of troops within her territory? Japan will, of course, always need a sufficient force in Corea to insure the maintenance of peace and security, but how large a force that will be will depend primarily upon the terms of peace agreed upon be tween Japan and Russia, and it is therefore too early to venture an opinion now.

Given an adequate neutral zone, for instance, and an effective restriction upon the number of troops with which Russia might again menace the Corean borders, and then remembering how easily troops can be thrown into Corea from Jajan when neceseary, it is natural to suppose that reasons of economy would suggest the advisability of quartering troops at home rather than en Corean soil-not to mention a proper

regard for the appearance of things. On the other hand, there exists in Japan a strong popular feeling, voiced by all the independent papers, that the e has passed when Corea may trifle with Japan or longer presume upon her forbearance. The wisdom of avoiding all fully recognized. And yet it is quite as emphatically stated that Japan owes It not only to herself, but to Corea as well and to the other nations who in a large measure rely upon Japan to safeguard their interests in Corea, that when the occasion does arise for Japan to interfere, under the terms of the convention, she shall do so with a decisiveness and an

JAPAN'S POLICY IN CORBA effectiveness that shall put an end to all discussion.

There is a significant similarity in the utterances of two of the most prominent representatives of the independent press when they state that "to establish in actual fact the protectorate over Corea it is neces sary to exercise forbearance as well as force; but, reviewing the history of our past relations with Corea, we are driven to the conclusion that the former has been used too much and the latter far too little.' And this may be taken as the concrete expression of popular opinion in Japan as against the policy of the Government.

TIMELY BOXING TALK.

The Jeffries-Munroe Fight Aiready Heing

Discussed-Nell's Advent in Town. Although the contest between Jim Jeffries and Jack Munroe is over a month away the sports are now making calculations as to the probable winner. Of course there is only one man in it in the eyes of the wiseacres of pugilism, but Munroe has many admirers and is certain to gain more before the battle begins. No one now doubts that the encounter will take

place, and on the day set for it, Aug. 27. The last postponement of the scrap has not helped Jeffries any so far as his popularity is concerned. Among the rank and file of sports there are many who think that he is afraid of Munroe and that the story of the injured knee was only a ruse. Naturally Munroe, as under dog in this mill, comes in for a large share of sympathy. Sentiment has forced many of Jeffries's former friends to forget the champion's conderful record and fighting ability. Munroe has been cleverly boosted, and though he has not done anything to warrant more than passing attention many regard him as a wonder and a sure winner over the boilermaker.

It is expected that the attendance will be larger on Aug. 27 than it would have been June 17 had the fight taken place then. The calling off of the "go" has given both fighters the advertisement they were after. has also served to make Munroe loom up as a better opponent. And again, it has given Jeffries more time to train, so that he will not have any excuse as to condition when the fight comes off. It is known that the champion was not thoroughly fit on June 17. He did not prepare as faithfully as the reports indicated. Whether he held Munroe cheaply then or was too lazy has not been divulged, but the first remains that he certainly neglected his training. When he left New York

for the West he tipped the beam at nearly necessary to add that neither will be justi- 265 pounds. He did not weigh as much as this even when he returned from Europe. where he went after he won the championship from Bob Fitzsimmons in 1899. flesh Jeffries carries now is not the kind that will easily disappear through arduous work. Jeffries declares, however, that he can get down to his regular weight without much trouble, and he ought to know. Whether he wins or loses over Munroe, it will be his last fight

The stopping of pugilism in Chicago by Mayor Harrison has created no end of comment in fistic circles here. Some believe that the Mayor's action will do the sport a lot of good. It is understood that the mandate against boxing is only temporary, and that it will be permitted as soon as the cool weather starts in. If the edict is for good it would be a bitter blow for fighters. tions-it is also the teaching of her own | for one of the best cities of the West would be closed to them. In Chicago decisions for Japan has learned a lesson from her are allowed. Although contests of six rounds only are permitted there the scraps have invariably attracted large crowds, and the majority of them furnished excellent entertainment. There are not many cities where fighting is countenanced by the authorities these days. The only places where the game is allowed to flourish at present are California, Michigan, Savan-Yet Japan's policy at that time was an nah, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philaadmitted failure, and the point of the failure delphia and Ealtimore are good fighting was in insisting upon the form and name towns, but the clubs do not give the pugirather than the substance of things. This lists much money for their services. The time Japan will lay hold upon the substance interference by the police in stopping the bouts at Fort Erie the other night came as a surprise, as it was thought that the game there would be allowed to proceed

vithout molestation. The advent of Frankie Neil in the East and his clean cut victory over Hughy McGovern at Philadelphia the other night have helped to stimulate interest in fighting to some extent here. The little champion, who, by the way, would not be taken for a pugilist by the casual observer, made an pugilist by the casual observer, made an instant impression. He is rather reticent and backward, an unusual trait among fighters nowadays. He is satisfied to let his father, who is his manager and adviser, do all the talking for him.

Little Neil simply listens when his parent makes a suggestion, and invariably hower.

nakes a suggestion, and invariably bows acquiescence to all the elder Neil says and does. Frankie is itching for a long scrap. He declares that short mills, such as sixround affairs, bore him. If his father is to be believed, he would rather fight than eat. Albeit, the bantam champion has displayed his nurnacious temperament by eat. Albeit, the bantam champion has displayed his pugnacious temperament by agreeing to meet any one near or pounds above his weight. He has challenged Jimmy Britt at 130 pounds and Ben Jordan at 126 pounds. Imagine such a proposition ten years ago. In those days fighters quibbled over a paltry pound. They do so now, but most of them eventually make matches at catch weights, which in the end means a difference of only two or three pounds at best. Neil says that a fighter who is not afraid will not let the question of

eight interfere with his engagements.

Bob Fitzsimmons and Jack O'Brien have had their much mooted six round bout and both are apparently none the worse for it. True, they were beaten upsome and smarted under the sting of each other's blows, but their reputations are still intact. The bout proved to be more than a mere ex-hibition. It was a hot fight, full of ginger hibition. It was a hot fight, full of ginger and interspersed with some well-aimed smashes. That the combat did not terminate in a knockout was no fault of the principals. They went in to do each other from the sound of the first gong. Although O'Brien was in a bad way when the police interfered in the final round and cut the time twenty-five seconds, he did not lose any friends. The way he mixed it up with the Cornishman convinced the unprejudiced ones that he is a pugllist to be reckoned with. Of course, he had youth in his favor, but no man capable of swapping punch for punch with a man like Fitz and not being decisively beaten is to be sneered at.

sneered at.
It is a long time since Lanky Bob has faced a simon pure middleweight, and consequently O'Brien deserves all the more credit for his showing. O'Brien seemed to be very much to the bad in the final round, and the question still remains how he would have fared had the contest pro-ceeded. O'Brien has been in many tight positions in a number of contests, and has bulled himself together like a veteran Fitz is known as a long distance pugilis and was growing stronger all the time. He says he would surely have taken O'Brien's measure in a couple more rounds, and his friends were sorry that

he did not have the chance to prove it.

One thing the fight shows is that Fitzsimmons, while not as great a fighter as
he used to be, is still a hard puncher. He was slowly but surely getting to his man. He was not in the best of condition, and He was not in the pest of condition, and this may account for his lack of speed in the early rounds. But this is nothing new bearance. The wisdom of avoiding all with him. Sharkey punished him a bit before Bob knocked him out. Gus Ruhlin fully recognized. And yet it is quite as his shift, and Jim Corbett at Carson City was beating Fitz's visage into ribbons before the Cornishman got into his stride

TOWN BOUGHT THE GRAVEY ARD

TALE OF HAYS CITY RECALLED TO A KANSAS MAN.

Seventy Bodies, Buried in a Hurry, Removed to Make Way for the Town's Progress-One Woman in the Lot -Hays City Had a Citizens' Union.

A New York man was showing his friend from Kansas the landmarks of New York. They were in Trinity churchyard at the close of the day, and the New York man had called the attention of the Kansan o many crumbling tombstones, and had told about the monument to the soldiers and sailors, which will soon be overshadowed by a skyscraper.

"Why doesn't the city sell this cemetery?"

"It doesn't belong to the city," the New Yorker replied. "And if it did, I doubt if the city would sell it. It is a part of the history of New York."

"You New Yorkers go a good deal on your history," said the Kansan. "It wouldn' cut any ice in our town.

"When anything comes up out there which we think is going to put the brakes on the town we knock it aside and whoop up the town. That's the way we did with an old cemetery that was started in the

"It was started in a hurry, a sort of accommodation cemetery, I reckon you might call it. When the town began to spread. and after the element represented by the deceased had cleared out, the town just bought up the patch, dug up the bones. carted 'em away, and to-day the site that some poet calls God's acre is the residence portion of our flourishing metropolis, Hays

"It wouldn't do here," said the New

Yorker with a shudder. "Well," replied the Kansan, "I reckon it makes some difference as to who is buried. The cemetery I speak of was not quite as cretty as this one here, but it was right in the busy part of the town just the same.

"It contained seventy graves -all men but one. There wasn't a gravestone, though, in the whole bunch, when the cemetery was sold. But at one time there were a few that had been erected to the memory of the quickly departed by some of the women, who left soon after the town had

"Hays City, at the time the cemetery was started, was about the swiftest boom town that the sun ever went down on. It was exactly the sort of town that some of the expert liars of romance have put into the novels you buy on a local railroad train. Only Hays City was a fact.

Only Hays City was a fact.
"Naturally enough the strange aggregation jostled against each other in their business. There were no such things as bookkeepers in those days. That is, there were no open accounts. When two men disagreed in their business they just rulled out their guins and went at each pulled out their guns and went at each other. Both usually died, so there were no lawsuits.

"The first case of the kind that occurred "The first case of the kind that occurred happened during business hours. So the parties to the transaction were put in a wagon and dumped on a hillside, just around the corner from the principal business thoroughfare.

"A few days later there was another disagreement at the table and with similar results. The dead pair were toted to the new cemetery and put away, alongside the first quitters.

the first quitters.

the first quitters.
"That kept up while the boom was on, until seventy of the pioneers were on the dead line up on the hill. The sunflowers and the daisies grew wild over the place in summer and the snow drifted heaps on the same in winter. in summer and the snow drifted heaps on the same in winter.

"Meanwhile the people to the good began to encourage churches and schools, and this sort of conflicted with the remnant whose friends had gone on before. One night there was a meeting of the good which resulted in a proclamation to the survivors of the bad to strike gravel, mosey, you understand, or regenerate. This was met by the survivors with a protest.

"The leader of the citizens' committee, or union, rather—you see we were the first

or union, rather—you see we were the first to organize a citizens' union—was a Mr. Vebster. He kept a store.
One of the deadshots called on him

one day when he was tying up a dollar's worth of goods for a woman customer. sired to retract the proclamation issued

went to retract the proclamation issued by the Cits' Union.

"Mr. Webster was a very polite man. He said to the deadshot:

"'Ladies first, one thing at a time,' and went on at his business.

"As soon as he got the woman's dollar he went to the money drawer, planted the deller took we a very revolver and let it.

he went to the money drawer, planted the dollar, took up a navy revolver and let it go off. In five minutes the man who had called in to get a retraction was being conveyed to the cemetery. Mr. Webster closed his store during the funeral, which for celerity beat the record.

"That was the last burial that took place in that cemetery. I should not neglect

in that cemetery. I should not neglect to say that Mr. Webster was subsequently elected Mayor of another city that recog-nized in him qualifications worthy of the

trust.
"The remnant of the bad men bunched themselves and rode out of town, carrying a banner with the strange device 'N. Y.,' and peace reigned in Hays City thereafter. As the town encreached upon the ceme tery it was concluded to buy it, as I have said. So you see our early history cut no ice when it came to making a city."
"Pardon me," said the New Yorker.
"May I ask the significance of the device on

the banner of the remnant? You said it was 'N. Y.' Well, the remnant weren't as good on the spell as they were on the shoot. The device was understood to mean 'No Yuse'—a sort of throwing up of the hands, you

know."
"You said," continued the New Yorker
"You said," continued the New Yorker "You said," continued the New Yorker,
"that all of the dead were men save one;
was that one a woman?"
"She was," replied the Kansan. "She was
a consort of one of the gang that was run-

a consort of one of the gang that was running the town.

"After her man was shot she took it to heart and undertook to drown her sorrow by drinking all the whiskey he had hid under their shack. Then she went out to make known her condition.

"That very night a blizzard came full tilt like a herd of stampeded broncos across the prairie. She fell in front of it and it covered her up. When the citizens went out the next morning to shovel the snow off the street they found her on the very spot where her man had been killed.

r'Most anything in the shape of a woman was entitled to some respect in Hays City, dead or alive, and the citizens put this woman's body in a box and buried it in the cemetery that contained her kind. Whether the west buried beside her man's body no she was buried beside her man's body no-body knew. But that made no difference. They may get them mixed here, but in the final settlement all that will be straightened

out, I reckon."

Then the chimes in Trinity steeple rang out a quarter to 6 o'clock and the New Yorker and his friend walked out of the enclosure

Uses of Aluminum.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal "The manufacture of aluminum utensils for practical use has at last been practically perfected," said a man who is engaged the trade.

"There are two kinds of aluminum." he "There are two kinds of aluminum," he continued, "and each is adapted to a special purpose. One is cast and the other is pressed. Pressed aluminum is the kind that is worked into all kinds of devices, while the cast metal is turned to practical purposes, such as making pots, frying pans, teapots and a thousand other utensils. Great progress has been made in a comparatively few years with the metal, and the methods are not yet perfect in all the branches for which the metal is desired. The Arkansas mines are probably the best in the world. At any rate they have been more successfully worked than any others, and success is the measure of merit in aluminum as well as other things. It is now being used in alloys, and I expect to see it developed to a point that is not new dreamed of

New York's Greatest and Most Notable August Sale of Superior Furniture.

THE BIG STORE TO ACITY IN ITSELF NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week From 8:30 till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Fron Folding Couches

Fron Folding Couches.

Can be used as two separate couches; mechan-ism very simple, in which both can be made as one; mattress and bolster made in two parts; one mattress 11; inches higher, to make the top of both level when extended, 7.56

Dining Room Tables. DINING TABLES, made of solid quartered oak, round pedestal base, curved legs with carved claw feet, 6 feet size, 16.75

Rockers. Made of solid birch, finished imitation ma-hogany and golden oak, handsomely polished, broad saddle seat, high back and strongly supported.

New and exclusive design; constructed on a solid oak frame; has the famous indestruct-ible construction, patent bottoms, seven rows of turting, full spring edge, and covered with a variety of velours in all colors and designs, 12.50

Remarkable for its Broad Arrays of Splendid Economies.

An occasion of commanding importance. Prodigious stocks, fresh from the best furniture makers in the United States. In every way superior in quality, beauty, style and workmanship.

Prices the Lowest Ever Asked in Summer.

The July sales attracted widespread attention. The August series is destined to achieve still more phenomenal results. A partial list of the special offerings for Monday follows:-

Extraordinary Cigar Offer.

50,000 M. Stackelberg & Co.'s "La Fama Universal" Clear

Havana Cigars at Loss Than Cost.

Solden Oak Dining Room Tables.

Made of solid oak, highly pollshed, square pedestal, carved legs; handsomely carved. 8-foot extension; price, 13.50

Dining Room Chairs. Exclusive design, made of solid quartered oak highly polished, caned box seat, broad panel back. 1.75
ARM CHAIRS to match side chairs, 3.50

Dining Room Chairs.

DINING CHAIRS, made of solid quartered oak, highly chaled, upholstered seats and backs; box seats.

ARM CHAIRS to match, 3.75

Smokers of high-grade Cigars know

the quality, the merit and the reputation

of Cigars made by the well-known firm of M. Stachelberg & Co. A for-

tunate chain of circumstances enabled

us to secure the above quantity at a

very low price, and in turn offer them

to smoker and dealer below their

LA FAMA UNIVERSAL, highest grade Clear

wholesale cost.

Hall Mirrors.

HALL MIRRORS; & inch frame made of selle oak, French plate mirror, 24 in. \$ 14 in.; 8 double

Mirrors.

MIRRORS; can be had in a variety of frames; all gilt, oak and gilt, white and gilt, French plate bevelled mirrors, 18 in. x 40 in.,

Pier Mirrors.

PIER MIRROR; frames made of solid eak or imitation managany, fancy carving on top, Freuch plate bevelled mirror,

(Fifth Floor.)

Only Four Days More During Which to Exchange Your Voucher.

The Sperry & Hutchinson Co.

Take this method of announcing that until further notice the option of exchanging a full book of 990 'S. & H." Green Trading Stamps for a voucher good for merchandise to the amount of \$3.50 in any department of the Siegel Cooper Store will be discontinued at 6 P. M. on Thursday, August 4th, 1904.

Beginning Friday, August 5th, the Sperry & Hutchinson Co. Will redeem filled Green Trading Stamp books at the Premium Room in the Siegel Cooper Building in the same manner as in any other Sperry & Hutchinson store.

8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour

Double "5. & H." Green Trading Stamps flornings This Week From

CZARS, box of 25, regularly \$3.75. Sale price.

Havana Cigars, in the following sizes:
PURITANOS FINOS, box of 50, regularly \$5,00.
ROTHSCHILD'S EXTRA, box of 50, regularly \$5,00,
PURITANOS GRANDE, box of 50, regularly \$5,00

3,50 (Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

THE AUGUST SALE OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS BEGINS TONDAY MORNING WITH GREAT BARGAINS.

ESCAPING FROM "THE ROCK.

HOW PRISONERS TRY TO EVADE GUARDS AT ALCATRAZ.

Great Military Prison on the Pacific Coast -Adrift on a Plank-Making Away in a Launch-Hiding in a Water Tank.

On Alcatraz Island, a mile and a half from the waterfront of the city, is located one of the great military prisons of the United States. "The Rock," as the place is designated by the army, is the home of 300 military transgressors, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Here men are serving out sentences varying in length from

one year to life. As a location for a penal colony of military offenders the island is an ideal spot-Rocky and precipitous on all sides, it rises from the surface of the bay 135 feet above idewater. Like a sturdy sentinel it looks straight out the Golden Gate and over the broad Pacific beyond. Its bare front breasts every wind that sweeps in from the ocean, making the place a healthy one even for inmates of dungeons. Across a channel which seems but a stone's throw the prisoner breaking rock or building roads on this barren island home can see the great metropolis and often hear the whirr of its busy life. No doubt he dreams of and envies the toiling masses who have the one prize now most dear to him-freedom. Steamers plough through the sea at hailing distance. From the decks of ferryboats and bay craft of all kinds that pass and repass he can hear the laughter

and gay chatter of the passengers. Then at night when mess is over and he has his few minutes before call to quarters sounds he can look across the waters and see the myriad lights of the great city He pictures the crowds under them and dreams of the time when he can join the throng. Is it any wonder that under such circumstances many desperate breaks for liberty are made? It is of some of these escapes and attempted escapes that I am

to tell in this story.

A post has been maintained on Alcatraz since 1859. On its summit a lighthouse is located from which flashes may be thrown over the surface of the surrounding waters showing, perhaps, to the sentry, clinging to windswept rock some poor struggling unfortunate who has plunged into the cold waters in a desperate effort to reach liberty The settlement on the island resembles

some mediaval Spanish town. Here are ocated officers' quarters, a hospital, barracks, a school and most dreaded of all, the dungeons. These last are down in the bowels of the rock. There are seven of these little chambers into which a ray of sunshine has never penetrated. They are seven feet long and three feet wide, and are reached by winding stone stairs. Once inside, a creepy feeling of horror overcomes one. Just above and on what seems to be the very roof may be heard the booming of the surf. The air is damp and musty, and now and then a rat scampers across the planks noisily. Only the in-corrigibles are put in these places, and then they are kept there but for a short time.

corrigibles are put in these places, and then they are kept there but for a short time. Here a man must be satisfied with a daily ration of eighteen ounces of bread and all the water he can drink. While tragedy has cloaked most of the attempted escapes of the latter day prisoners, the comic element has not been wanting. It is the custom to take 150 of the prisoners over to the Presidio each wanting. It is the custom to take 150 of the prisoners over to the Presidio each day on the Government steamer McDowell, where the men work on the roads. A most careful count is taken at each embarkation. i disembarkation. On one occasion en the count was made just before the when the count was made just before the prisoners were to leave the boat for the barracks after a day's work the cry went up "A man's gone!" Every corner of the ship was searched, but the fugitive could not be located. Even a water tank which was standing full on deck was looked into three times.

Finally the report was made to the com

manding officer that the man was not on board. "That man is on board," said the commander, "and we must find him." With that the whole ship was gone over again, that the whole ship was gone over again, but no deserter was located. Then the lid of the water tank was raised by some jester and his quick eye caught a glimpse of a mass of red hair as it disappeared under a ring of ripples. With a cry of "Too slow that time, Red," an arm dived down and brought up as wee-begone an individual as ever the officers frowned upon. That man was not put into the upon. That man was not put into the dungeon. He had received punishment enough as it was.

The drifting of a log toward Alcatras

causes consternation among the sentries. A log or a plank is to the prisoner what a sail would have been to Robinson Crusoe. Many a man owes his freedom to one of these children like.

a man owes his freedom to one of these drifting bits. Some time ago three prisoners who been acting as trusties noticed at dusk a number of planks floating toward the island. Avoiding the sentries they reached the water's edge and secured the boards. One of the men went back to the hill and obtained some twine. They worked with feverish energy and in twenty minutes they had constructed a rude and flighty they had constructed a rude and filmsy raft. But they found that it sank with the weight of three and so they drew lots to see who would remain behind.

to see who would remain behind.

The two lucky, or unlucky ones as it proved later, pushed off, and the darkness hid them from the vigil of the guards. The tide was with them at the start and steering by the city's lights they paddled painfully with a board and their hands toward freedom. Progress was distressingly slow even with the run of the tide. The water was very cold and frequently the swell turned the frail raft completely over. After an hour of hard work they had reached the middle of the channel. Both were stiff with cold and scarcely able to move. Then they noticed to their horror that the tide was ebbing out the Golden Gate. One of the men, Allen, spoke to his companion, Harley, and they agreed that it was better to drown than to go back to Alcatraz. Just then the lights of an approaching steamer shimmered across the water in front of them.

water in front of them.

Presently the swell from the paddle wheels caused the little raft to rock dangerously. Then it turned turtle. Three times this was repeated and with the last Harley did not come up. Allen heard him cry for help and he forgot all about Alcatraz and shouted lustily. A boat was lowered from the steamer and Allen tried desperately to paddle away from it, but the task was too great and he was soon overtaken. To ater in front of them too great and he was soon overtaken. To the captain he told a piteous tale of being out for a lark and of the tide carrying the raft into the bay from the waterfront. But the large white "P" on his c othing told whence he came and when the city was reached he was turned over to the police. Perhaps he shared a dungeon with the rats and ate eighteen ounces of bread daily and drank all the water he wanted. As for Harley, he was a good swimmer, but some days later an unknown body fitting his description was found floating in the bay. It may be he found his freedom in the potter's field.

On the night of Aug. 12, 1898, the senoo great and he was soon overtaken.

On the night of Aug. 12, 1898, the sentries on the Rock noticed a mysterious launch that cruised about the land suspiciously. Once she came too close and a shot was fired across her bows. A little less than a week later a rehearsal of an entertainment was going on in the charce entertainment was going on in the chapel one evening. Edgar S. Sweeney, H. R. Beale and John Meredith were shifting one evening. Edgar S. Sweeney, H. R. Beale and John Meredith were shifting scenes back of the stage. A passage led from where they worked to a heavy wooden door which was always kept locked, and so was left unguarded.

When the rehearsal was over and the

When the rehearsal was over and the men were to be taken to quarters, it was discovered that these three men were missing. A hasty examination showed that the door had been forced. A general alarm was given, and soon the surface of the bay was being swept by searchlights. A sentry heard sounds of muffled rowing. He levelled his gun, and a cry rang out from over the water, "For God's sake do not shoot; we are fishermen." There was a flash, and back from the boat came the agonized cry of, "My God, I am hit!" Meanwhile the barge from the island was put out, but an hour's search proved futile.

The following morning it was found that a boat which belonged to Major Kinzie's son was missing. It had been stolen from its mooring underneath the wharf. Later in the day it was found off Goat Island. In the bottom was about a quart of blood and the sides were smeared with blood, showing that the sentry's aim had been true. The sequel to the story of this escape developed its romantic features. Edgar S. Sweeney, the ringleader, had been imprisoned for desertion. He was in love with a North Beach girl, and once when he left the Presidio to call on her he overstayed his time, and rather than go back he stayed away altogether. The girl came over to the island to see him as often as the regulations permitted. It is thought that it was her money that fitted out the launch.

general break had been planned and that seventeen men were to have been taken from the island by the launch. The ap-pointed night came, but there was a hitch

Noisy Modern Pleasures.

From the Ladies' Field. In every assemblage noise is synonymous with enjoyment. The average afternoon or evening party really reduces itself to a struggle between the human voice and a paid orchestra, as to which shall get the better of the other. The perspiring or urges his musicians on while the dis tracted guests exchange confidential shricks as to the impossibility of "drowning that awful band."

in the plans. Sweeney and his companions were afraid to wait longer, and took desperate chances and won. As for the wounded man, perhaps the fishes can best

PASSING OF A GREAT TURFITE. Stud of John Gubbins, Owner of Galtee

More and Ard Patrick, Broken Up. A little more than a week ago, at Newnarket, England, the entire stock of racehorses owned by John Gubbins was sold at auction; and this means the passing from the racing world of one of the most remarkable turf characters of modern times. Twice winner of the Derby-in 1897 with Galtee More and in 1902 with Ard Patrick-

Mr. Gubbins's career, which extends over

period of forty years, has been resplendent with victories of the foremost rank. As a breeder of thoroughbred animals be was preeminently successful, and wonderful results came from the crossing of the different breeds which Mr. Gubbins directed according to his own judgment. He was so keen on this point that he often foretold the color markings and conformation of a foal before its birth. For some time past Mr. Gubbins has been in delicate health and it was reported that a critical stage had been reached when the stud was ordered to be broken up; and the violet jacket, crimson button and cap will never again be seen on

the English or Irish courses.

The chief part of the stud from Beckhampton, Wiltshire, to Newmarket and handled by the Tattersalls. The sale brought a total of \$75,000. The animal which fetched the top price, and she was the first one offered, was the four-year-old mare Temple Hill, who is by Kendall out of Morganette, the dam of Ard Patrick and Galtee More. She was knocked down to Mr. Musker for 3,000 guineas. Caravel, who had been a great twoyear-old, but afterward a failure, went for 800 guineas. Dividend, by Blaufine-Income, the bogey Derby horse of the present year, who ran badly at Ascot, made 720 guineas and Sweet John brought 600 guneas. A three-year-old colt by Blaerfinde went to Lord Lonsdale for 520 guineas. The

to Lord Lonsdale for 520 guineas. The Dhaw, a two-year-old filly by Ploneer out of Kendall Belle, was knocked down for 1,350 guineas and will go back to Beckhampton to be cared for by Mr. Gubbins's trainer, Sam Darling. Of the yearlings, a colt by Blaerfinde made 520 guineas, a filly by Laveno out of Sugar Loaf, 660 guineas; a filly by Blaerfinde out of Rosemarie, 700 guineas, and a filly by the same sire out of Shy Lady, 910 guineas.

Mr. Gubbins was born 70 years ago at Kilpush Hospital, County Limerick, Ireland, and was the second son of Minor Gubbins. About twenty years ago the senior partner of the famous whiskey firm of Wyse & Co. of Cork left Mr. Gubbins a legacy of £2,000,000, but outside of that he was in independent circumstances. His home proper was at Knockany, County Limerick, where to-day the biggest part of his stud is situated, and his court is only a few miles distant, at Bruree in the same few miles distant, at Brures in the same county. Besides he has a country residence in England and a town house in London, supporting in all a retinue of more than 1,000 tenants, composed of whippers-in, huntsmen, grooms, stable boys, dogs and other retainers. In the hunting season Mr. Gubbins hunted six packs of hounds, the weekly fixtures being alternated between Knockary, Klipush and Brures.

With his brother Stamar Mr. Gubbins began his racing career in the early '60s, and their first notable animal was Jack Sheppard, a chaser of exceptional merit; but in these early ventures their crack animal was Sailor, who after winning several hig races was sent for the Liverpool Grand few miles distant, at Bruree in the same

animal was Sailor, who after winning several big races was sent for the Liverpool Grand National in 1872. With the crushing weight of 175 he failed to come home first, but made a good fifth. That same year Stamar died from the effects of an accident on the hunting field and John Gubbins became associated with Col. North with the result that they produced two Grand National winners, Woodbrook in 1881 and Seaman in 1882. The latter horse was purchased by Lord Maners for £8,000, and ridden to victory by the nobleman himself. Soon afterward Mr. the nobleman himself. Soon afterward Mr. Gubbins dissolved partnership with Col. North, and on his own hook tried Grecian Bend, winner of several big English and French races, and Juggler, a chaser, which he sold to Mr. Appleton for £4,000.

he sold to Mr. Appleton for £4,000.

Varied success attended the violet jacket until the advent of Usna, one of the greatest chasers that ever looked through a bridle. After seventeen straight victories the horse, which was 17.2 hands high, was sent for the Grand National in 1887. He carried the top weight of 175 pounds, and despite this great burden was winning by a quarter of a mile when one of his forelegs stuck in a hole and his shoulder was dislocated, yet he limped to the finish and made fifth place. That legs stuck in a noise and his smoulder was dislocated, yet he limped to the finish and made fifth place. That same year Mr. Gubbins purchased Kendal, half brother to Ormonde, and brought him to his residence at Knockary, Ireland. Among other famous animals he got Galtee More, winner of the Derby in 1897. He was sold the same of the Derby in 1897. He was sold the same year to the Russian Government for £31,000, which, added to his total winnings of £27,-000, made him a profitable animal. In 1900

Mr. Gubbins sold Kendal to a South American firm for £17,000. In 1899 he bred Morganette, dam of Galtee More, to St. Simon and got Ard Patrick, winner of the 1902 Derby. He was bought by the German Government for £20,000 and his total winnings amounted to £26,616. Other noted animals owned by Mr. Gubbins were Blaerfinde and Revenue, winners of several big races. Mr. Gubbins visited this country about twenty years ago and witnessed all the big races.

the big races. FITZ WILL NOT FIGHT.

At Least, Not Now-Going on the Read. but May Talk Shop Next Winter. Bob Fitzsimmons will not pay any attention to the defi issued by Jack O'Brien of Phila-delphia. Not because he is afraid of O'Brien, but for the reason that "Lanky Bob" is now tied up with theatrical contracts which will carry him way into next summer. Bob is going to be a real actor this season Your carriage awaits you, m' lord," but thespian of the first water. The name secret, but it is said that it is as euphoniou as any of the ballads Fitz is credited with having composed and sung. The ex-cham-pion will be supported by his wife, who was formerly Miss Julia Clifford, a talented actress and singer. Fitz says that he does not have to display any stereotyped heroism in this

drama, but will win the profes and of the audience through his ability. of the audience through his ability.

Regarding his fight with O'Brien Fitz said to The Sun reporter: "If the police had not stopped the combat when they did I would have surely knocked O'Brien out. Another punch would surely have settled him. There was no way of knocking him out. If the same thing had occurred in the first round the mill would have been stopped just the same. I had no intention of boxing O'Brien after we were prevented doing so by the police. But it looked like a piece of change for me, so I concluded to go on. After the contest was postponed I naturally discharged Bob Armstrong, my sparring partner. When the mill was, made a fixture by the club securing an injunction restraining the Mayor from interfering I could not locate Armstrong. I had no one to box with, and had to cut it out altogether. This threw me out of training, and, besides, I drank a lot of wine with convivial friends.

"If I can see my way clear I may curtail a few weeks of my show and fight some one. If the California clubs offer a large purse for O'Brien and myself, and if O'Brien post a good sized forfelf, I may take him on for twenty rounds some time during next winter. If Ryan wants a chance he can have it, too, under the same conditions. I am not old. Had I been in better trim it's a cinch that I would have trimmed Mr. O'Brien good and plenty. But you can gamble he will never fight me again if he can help it." Regarding his fight with O'Brien Fitz said

YOUNG CORBETT'S TOUR.

Going Around the World-Willing to Fight Jabez White at Johannesburg.

Young Corbett has got the globe trotting fever and next year, if nothing goes wrons, he will make a circuit of the world. Corbett's first stop will be Paris. On his last trip to the other side he was unable to go there. He has been longing to visit the city and says he will not rest satisfied until he has taken it in. After a stay in Paris Corbett will go to Russia, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Asia, Japan, South Africa, Australia and return home. Corbett expects to pay the expenses of the

Corbett expects to remain some time it South Africa. He will go to Johannesburg and have a talk with Albert Fleming, who is running a boxing club there. If he can make the necessary arrangements he will fight there. Corbett said to THE SUN reporter fight there. Corbett said to THE SUN reporter yesterday that if Fleming can make the new cessary terms he will fight Jabes White twenty rounds next January or February at the light-weight limit. Corbett, of course, will want a liberal purse and expenses, which he is confident Fleming will allow. White, being an Englishman, would attract a large crowd on his own hook. There are plenty of Americans at Johannesburg, and Corbett would not want for substantial backing.

From South Africa Corbett will visit Australia. He has been in communication with a well known fighting promoter at Sydney. Corbett has been assured a match or a couple of them as soon as he arrives at Sydney. This promoter, who is also a bookmaker, says that he will furnish Corbett with a side stake if necessary.

that he will furnish Corbett with a side stake if necessary.

Many American fighters are anxious to 20 to South Africa and show their form before the Wanderers A. C., Johannesburg, Sam Fitzpatrick, the American agent of the club, has received several requests already one in particular being from Australian Jimmy Ryan. Ryan says he wiil box Mike Williams, the heavyweight champion of that country, Ryan has fought Choynski, Walcott, End McCoy, Tommy Ryan and all the noted middleweights in the business. He is willing to back himself.

Lawn Tennts at Bar Harbor. BAR HARBOR, Me., July 20 .- The final match in the mixed doubles lawn tennis tour-

nament at the Kebo Valley Club was won by Amos Pinchot and Miss M. Lawrence, wild defeated Clifford Constable and Miss J. Lawdefeated Child of Constable and Miss J. Law-rence
Semi finals—Clifford Constable and Miss J. Law-rence defeated P. Pearson and Miss Ogden. 4-6-6-2. 6-2. Final—Amos Finchot and Miss M. Lawrence defeated Mr. Constable and Miss J. Lawrence.